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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 297

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINESE COMMENTARY ON THE FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

Troops Capture Airport

0W030416 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentine troops captured the airport at Port Stanley, capital of the British-ruled Malvinas Islands at 3:00 hours this morning through a military action.

The occupation of the airport was immediately followed by a pre-dawn reinforcement of 2,000 Argentine marines.

The military action, undertaken by the army, navy and airforce of Argentina, started at 2:00 hours, when Argentine airplanes and ten warships had come near the islands waiting for orders, it was reported. Yesterday evening, Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez declared that his government was determined to recover the islands once and for all.

Called by the British as Falkland Islands, the Malvinas were a South Atlantic archipelago of over 200 islets lying 800 kilometers East of mainland Argentina. They have been kept under British occupation since 1833 in what has been consistently challenged by Argentina which claims to have sovereignty over them.

To plan the takeover, Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri and Interior Minister Oscar Saint Jean reportedly spent the night working with their aids. The president is expected to issue a statement on the action.

At the same time, Argentine police last night moved to surround the British Embassy in Buenos Aires and the National Airline of Argentina announced suspension of all flights to London until further notice.

Reports from London said that Prime Minister Thatcher called an emergency cabinet meeting this morning to discuss the worsening situation around the Malvinas. Lord Privy Seal Humphrey Atkins, in an emergency statement to Parliament, declared that the British Government was "taking appropriate military and diplomatic measures to sustain our rights (over the Falklands) under international law and the UN Charter." He appealed once again to the Argentine Government to settle the dispute through the diplomatic channel. Unconfirmed reports said that at least one nuclear-powered British submarine was already heading for the Malvinas.

UN Security Council Discussion

OW020910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--The Security Council met today to deal with the tense situation existing between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Argentina over the Falkland Islands, at the request of British Permanent Representative Anthony Parsons.

The Falkland Islands with a population of about 1,900 is situated in the South Atlantic, some 770 kilometers Northeast of Cape Horn. The dispute over the islands have been going on for some 150 years. Although the British have ruled the Falklands as a colony since 1833, Argentina has always claimed sovereignty over these islands. The current dispute erupted March 19 when some 40 Argentine scrap metal dealers landed on the Falklands dependency of South Georgia without requesting British authorization. Naval forces of both countries were reported steaming to the Falkland Islands.

Speaking at the Security Council meeting, the British representative accused Argentina of attempting to invade the islands and requested the council to shoulder its responsibility of maintaining peace.

Argentine Representative Eduardo Roca said the grave tension was created by the unilateral measures and acts of the British Government and its disregard for the sovereignty of his country over Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands. He stated that his country would take necessary measures to defend its right.

Security Council President Kamanda wa Kamanda (Zaire) adjourned the meeting, calling upon the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom "to exercise the utmost restraint at this time and in particular to refrain from the use or threat of force in the region and to continue the search for a diplomatic solution."

Earlier today, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar also appealed to both countries to continue to use diplomatic means to resolve the outstanding issues between them.

British Parliament Debates Issue

OW031924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] London, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--The British Government today announced economic reprisals against Argentina and ordered a large naval task force to the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic seized by Argentina yesterday.

Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher told an emergency session of Parliament this morning that every effort was being made to solve the crisis by diplomatic means and a large naval task force led by the aircraft carrier "Invincible" had been ordered to set sail for the Falklands next Monday. She declined to

say whether the fleet would engage the Argentine forces, stating that "I cannot foretell what orders the task force will receive as they proceed. That will depend on the situation at the time."

A press report here disclosed that this force consists of between 35 and 40 ships, including two aircraft carriers, the "Invincible" and the "Hermes", representing about two-thirds of the British Navy's fighting strength.

The prime minister said her government had frozen Argentine financial assets in Britain and taken emergency action to block the movement of gold, securities and other funds held in this country by the Argentine Government or private investors. New export credit aid to Argentina has also been suspended. She said she hoped this precautionary measure would be temporary.

The British Government decided to break off diplomatic relations with Argentina yesterday.

Amidst jeers and cries of "resign" from opposition benches, Mrs Thatcher made clear her government's determination to restore British rule over the Falkland Islands by peaceful means.

Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues in the cabinet came under sharp rebukes today for their handling of the whole event. Even Conservative members of Parliament blamed the government for being "ill-prepared" against the Argentine invasion. The Labour Party bitterly attacked it for "betraying the people of the Falkland Islands."

This was the first parliamentary debate held at weekend since the Suez crisis in 1956.

Britain Severs Diplomatic Ties

0W030138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] London, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The British Government has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Argentina over the Falkland crisis and the Argentine Embassy staff in London are given four days to leave the country, it was officially announced here this evening.

Making public this decision, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington confirmed at a press conference here that Argentine troops had captured Port Stanley, capital of the Falkland Islands, British colony in the South Atlantic, over which Argentina has claimed sovereignty. He condemned what he called an act of "unprovoked aggression" by Argentina and a "flagrant disregard" of the appeals by the United Nations for the dispute to be solved by diplomatic means.

Defense Secretary John Nott said in a televised interview that while making further diplomatic efforts in an attempt to solve the dispute, Britain was preparing a "substantial task force of naval ships," but no order has been given yet for this force to set out to join other British warships already on the way to the Falklands, some 7,000 miles away from Britain.

It was learned that there will be an emergency debate on the Falkland crisis in the House of Commons tomorrow. This will be the first time for British Parliament to meet in session on a Saturday since the Suez crisis of 1956.

Argentine Forces in Control

OW031635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine armed forces have hoisted an Argentine national flag over Stanley, capital of the Malvinas Islands, and taken control of all the strategic points of this archipelago, following a successful sudden attack early Friday morning, according to reports from Buenos Aires.

British Governor of the Islands Rex Hunt was reported to have surrendered unconditionally. He, along with 78 British Royal Naval officers and soldiers stationed on the islands, had been flown to Montevideo, capital of Uruguay. The British national flag lowered at the islands will be handed over to the British Embassy in Buenos Aires. General Benjamin Menendez has been appointed military commander of the islands.

In Stanley, Argentine troops are now in control of the airport, the port and the former British Royal Naval Base. The Stanley Radio has begun to broadcast the national anthem of Argentina in the name of the National Radio of Malvinas.

According to reports from Comodoro Rivadavia on the eastern coast of Argentina, the Argentine marines swept ashore on the Soledad island in the small hours yesterday and then occupied Port Stanley. By 5:30, an air corridor had been formed between Comodoro Rivadavia and Port Stanley.

Argentine military sources disclosed that the action was commanded by high-ranking officers from the three services with 4,000 to 5,000 troops taking part.

The information office of the Argentine Navy confirmed yesterday there had been bloody clashes at the start of the landing with one Argentine soldier killed and two wounded.

Argentina, UK Sever Ties

OW031718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez yesterday announced that his country had severed diplomatic relations with Britain, according to a report from Buenos Aires.

Earlier, he said, the British Foreign Office told the Argentine charge d'affaires that Britain had severed diplomatic relations with Buenos Aires and

that he should leave Britain in four days. The Argentine Government had asked Britain to withdraw its diplomats from the Argentine capital in the same period, he added.

However, Costa Mendez noted, the two-way trade between private firms would continue following the severance of diplomatic relations.

Argentines Celebrate Falklands Takeover

0W031723 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri pointed out today in a national address over radio and television broadcast that the government decision to recover the Malvinas Islands is "out of the consideration of the necessity to terminate the interminable evasion and delay to which Britain had resorted to perpetuate its domination over the islands and nearby regions."

He continued that Argentina took this stand because of Britain's lack of sincerity in serious negotiations.

"The Argentine position," he added, "in no way means an infringement on the rights of the inhabitants on the islands. Instead, their rights and style of living will be respected."

President Leopoldo Galtieri stated that Argentina would never yield to the British intimidation about the use of military forces.

The military junta said in a communique that the "take-over of the Malvinas Islands" through a successful joint action of the Argentine armed forces has "enabled Argentina to exercise its sovereignty over the whole islands and the corresponding waters and space."

In another communique, the junta reaffirmed that it would defend personal security, property and rights of the British citizens and English-speaking Argentines throughout the country and the South Atlantic islands. On the other hand, the government stated that it would suppress any hostile action in the country according to law.

Today, Buenos Aires is brimming over with a jubilant atmosphere. Sky blue and white flags of Argentina are hanging on public buildings and windows of shops and cars. People cheered to each other. Radios broadcast the national anthem and the latest news about "the recovery."

Hundreds of thousands of Argentines flocked to the "May Square", chanting slogans and singing the national anthem. One of the placards they held reads "Malvinas are back at last after 150 years!"

People hailed their president as he appeared on the balcony of the government house in the afternoon. He said: "We will accept dialogues after taking this action. But, we firmly believe that national pride and dignity should be defended at all costs."

Twelve political parties and some trade unions in the country announced their support for the government's take-over of the Malvinas Islands.

Reaction to Falklands Events

0W031715 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina's seizure of the British-ruled Malvinas (Falkland) Islands by armed forces has caused strong reactions in Latin America, West Europe and the United States.

In Uruguay, Foreign Minister Segun Valdez declared in a statement Friday Uruguay supported and is supporting Argentina's claim to the Malvinas Islands. Therefore, Uruguay supports the action of Buenos Aires toward the islands."

In Bolivia, the Foreign Ministry Friday reiterated its support for Argentina's right over the Malvinas Islands, and at the same time expressed its stance for a peaceful solution of all international disputes.

On the same day in Lima, the Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias proclaimed that Peru supported the Argentine action and hoped that a peaceful solution of the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain could be found through the United Nations.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima told reporters Friday that "Guatemala backs Argentina in recovering the Malvinas Islands."

Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said Friday in New York that his government hoped Argentina and Britain would solve peacefully the crisis over the Malvinas Islands. He suggested that both sides adopt a restrained attitude so as to avoid deterioration of the case.

Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said Friday in Bogota that Colombia was watching the occurrence in the Southern Cone with deep concern. "We hope that no bloodshed will happen in that area." He believed that Argentina and Britain would be able to solve their dispute by peaceful means.

In Brussels, a NATO spokesman issued a statement on behalf of the NATO's secretary general reiterating the call of the president of the UN Security Council that both parties refrain from the use or threat of force and continue the search for a diplomatic solution.

The foreign ministers of the 10 European Common Market countries issued a statement in Brussels Friday "condemning the Argentine military intervention in the Falkland Islands." They made "an urgent appeal to the Argentine Government to immediately withdraw its troops." The declaration was made at Britain's request, according to European Economic Community sources.

In Washington, the White House called for a peaceful solution and "deplored the use of force to resolve this dispute." "We call on Argentina to immediately cease hostilities and to withdraw its military forces from the Falkland Islands," a State Department spokesman said.

Security Council Discussion

OW030232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The Security Council today resumed its consideration of the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands at the request of Britain.

Speaking at the council meeting, the British Permanent Representative Anthony Parsons put forward a draft resolution calling for immediate cessation of the hostilities resulting from what he called "a massive Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands" and demanding the withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the islands. He urged the council to act at once.

Representative of Argentina Eduardo Roca rejected the interpretation of the facts by the representative of the United Kingdom, saying that the Argentine Government had declared the restoration of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland Islands), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. An end had been put to the tense situation and injustice which had been a constant element of disturbance to international peace and security, he added.

He said that his government would like to negotiate, but sovereignty was not negotiable.

Earlier today, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar stated that he deplored the recent developments and hoped that through the Security Council a way could be found to return to a peaceful method of resolving this problem.

The disputed islands cover 4,700 square miles: the main East Falkland Island, 2,610 square miles; the West Falkland, 2,090 square miles, including the adjacent small islands. The dependency of South Georgia lies 800 miles southeast of the Falklands, with an area of 1,450 square miles. The South Sandwich group, 470 miles southeast of Georgia with an area of 130 square miles.

Argentina Rejects UN Resolution

OW041702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina today rejected a UN Security Council resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of its troops from the Malvinas Islands (Falklands), Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri said today.

The resolution was adopted Sunday. Galtieri also expressed readiness to settle the dispute with Britain through negotiation.

Galtieri said Argentina "always respects UN Security Council resolution," but he noted that it "will maintain its freedom of action" and will not "withdraw from what is here the armed forces who are and represent the people of our nation."

Galtieri also said Argentina respects British authorities, but he said it will not "renounce its historical rights over the islands."

Military sources said a nervous atmosphere shrouded the country today. All of the country's military bases in coastal areas are on alert, they said, and naval fleets are on patrol in the South Atlantic.

Argentina has announced that the Malvinas Islands are a province of Argentina and that military rule will be imposed on them. The newly appointed military governor of the islands, General Mario Benjamin Menendez, is scheduled to arrive at his post today.

New Zealand Severs Argentine Ties

OW050844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Wellington, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--New Zealand has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Argentina in protest against Argentina's takeover of the Falkland Islands.

The decision was made at a cabinet session today. It was communicated to the Argentine Ambassador to New Zealand, Alberto Aden, by Prime Minister R. Muldoon.

The prime minister also told the ambassador that Argentine Airlines would not be allowed to land in New Zealand any more.

'Beijing Radio' on Falklands

OW061445 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 82

["International Current Events" program talk on dispute between Argentina and Britain on sovereignty over Malvinas Islands]

[Text] In the past few days the whole world has followed with interest the dispute between Argentina and Britain on sovereignty over the Malvinas [Falkland] Islands.

In the small hours of 2 April, Argentine forces mounted an armed attack on the Malvinas Islands, seized the airport at Port Stanley, the capital of the islands, brought all strategic points under their control and raised the Argentine national flag on the islands.

Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri in his radio and televised address to the nation on 2 April said that the Malvinas Islands are recovered because an end must be put to Britain's endless excuses and stalling aimed at permanent control of the islands and surrounding areas.

After the Malvinas Islands were taken by Argentine forces, the British governor of the Malvinas Islands surrendered unconditionally. The Argentine Government has appointed Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez military governor of the islands.

On 2 April, Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital, was in a jubilant mood. Hundreds of thousands of Argentines gathered at the May Square. They held placards which read, "After 150 years the Malvinas have come under the jurisdiction of Argentina at last." Argentina's 12 political parties and a number of trade unions have unanimously announced their support for the government's recovery of the Malvinas Islands.

The Malvinas Islands, which the British call the Falkland Islands, are located in waters between the South Atlantic and Antarctica. The islands consist of two larger islands and more than 100 small reef islands with an area of about 12,000 square kilometers, and are currently inhabited by more than 2,000 people. There are abundant peat and also lead, silver, iron, coal and other mineral resources on the Malvinas Islands. In the past few years, rich petroleum resources have been discovered under the sea around the islands. The islands' economy is mainly animal husbandry, producing wool and leather.

The Malvinas Islands are an area disputed by Argentina and Britain. Following separation from Spanish rule and attainment of independence in 1816, Argentina inherited sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. In 1829, Britain made representations to the Argentine Government, maintaining that the Malvinas Islands were first discovered by the British, and in 1833 seized all the islands by force. The Argentine Government has never recognized the British claim and has demanded their return through diplomatic channels. After World War II, Britain, regarding the Malvinas Islands as a British colony, agreed to decolonize them in accordance with the UN Charter. However, it maintained that the issue of whether the islands should belong to Argentina or Britain should be settled on the basis of the opinions of the islands' inhabitants. In 1964 and 1965, the United Nations adopted two resolutions calling on the two countries to settle their dispute through negotiations. Subsequently the two countries held many talks, but the dispute remained unresolved. In February 1981, talks between the two countries in New York broke down. Recently the dispute between the two sides has become more and more aggravated and finally led to Argentina's armed move on the islands on 2 April.

The UN Security Council held an emergency meeting on 1 April to discuss the tense situation caused by the dispute between Britain and Argentina on the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. (Ka-wan-da), president of the UN Security Council, called on the Argentine and British governments to exercise extreme restraint in a time like this, especially not to use force or threat to use force in this region, and to continue to seek ways toward a diplomatic solution.

On the morning of 2 April, British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher called an emergency cabinet meeting to discuss the tense situation concerning the Malvinas Islands. On the evening of 2 April, the British Government formally announced its decision to sever diplomatic relations with Argentina because of Argentina's military actions against the Malvinas Islands. On the same day, Argentina's foreign minister also announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Britain.

The UN Security Council met again on 2 April to continue discussion on the dispute between Britain and Argentina. A resolution was adopted following debate, calling on the Argentine and British governments to resolve their dispute through diplomatic channels. The resolution was proposed by Britain. The vote was 10 for 1 against and 4 abstaining. China abstained. Explaining China's stand, Ling Qing, China's permanent representative to the United Nations, said: "China is concerned about the tense situation in the area of the Malvinas Islands. This is an issue left over from history. Taking into consideration the position of the nonaligned nations on the sovereignty issue over the islands, China cannot support the draft resolution put forward by Britain." He expressed the hope that the two sides will find a peaceful and reasonable solution to the issue through negotiations.

The Security Council resolution calls for immediate cessation of hostilities in the Malvinas Islands and withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the area. At the Security Council session, representatives of Panama, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru and other Latin American countries supported Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the islands. The United States, France, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland and other countries opposed Argentina's use of force to solve a dispute.

Argentine President Galtieri made a statement on 4 April, rejecting the UN Security Council resolution demanding immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Malvinas Islands. At the same time he indicated that Argentina is prepared to resolve its dispute with Britain through negotiations.

According to reports, all Argentine military bases on the Atlantic coast are on the alert, and Argentine naval vessels are on patrol in the South Atlantic. The Argentine Government has already declared the Malvinas Islands an Argentine province and has established military rule on the islands.

Now, the British Government has decided to send a huge naval task force to the Malvinas Islands. It is disclosed that the task force accounts for two-thirds of Britain's total naval fighting capacity. British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher refused to say whether the task force will engage in fighting with Argentine armed forces. She said: "What orders the task force will receive as they proceed will depend on how the situation develops from now." At the same time, Britain has also decided to take retaliatory economic measures against Argentina.

At present, the tense situation caused by the sovereignty issue over the Malvinas Islands is still developing and is being closely followed by the whole world.

Argentina Occupied South Georgia

0W051359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentine troops occupied the South Georgia's Saturday to complete their occupation of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, including their dependent islands, according to reports from Buenos Aires.

This was announced by the Argentine Government in a Sunday communique which said, "with this action, the entire archipelago, which is composed of the Malvinas (Falklands), South Georgias and South Sandwich, is now under Argentine sovereignty."

The communique pointed out that when the Argentine naval units landed at the South Georgias, which are located some 1,200 kilometers east of the Malvinas, they clashed with British marines on the islands.

It said two helicopters were used for disembarking the Argentine troops. The first one landed without difficulty, but "when the second touched down, English troops, whose existence had been denied, opened fire suddenly on the helicopters and their passengers, killing three Argentines."

The British contingent surrendered after a two-hour fight, it added.

It was reported that the occupation authorities on the Malvinas asked the local residents to stay at home. They also issued a series of communiquees over the radio and announced penalties for offenses against the Argentine penal code.

Peaceful Solution Urged

OW060152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--Many countries in Latin America, Europe, Asia and Australasia have called on Argentina and Britain to practise restraint and solve their dispute through diplomatic and peaceful means.

Panamanian President Aristides Rojo has reiterated Panama's support for Argentina as it recognized the Malvinas Islands as part of Argentine territory.

In a letter to Argentine President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri through the Argentine Embassy in Panama on April 2, he expressed the hope that the dispute would be solved through negotiations and dialogues instead of resorting to force of arms.

The Venezuelan Government reaffirmed in a statement last Saturday its support for Argentina's just claim to the Malvinas Islands. It said Venezuela is concerned over the UN Security Council resolution on the matter because it mentioned nothing about the British action but only that of Argentina's. Moreover, only the British draft resolution was passed by the Security Council, it added.

The statement said Venezuela adheres to its anti-colonialist stand and maintains that land disputes should be solved in a just, peaceful and practical way. It stressed the need to "avoid aggravation of tension and conflicts in this continent and to ensure that Latin America will not be used by one bloc or another as a place for armed intervention."

The Chilean Government in a brief statement Friday "expressed deep concern over the incident in the region and reaffirmed its resolute stand for a peaceful solution to the conflict in accordance with the norms of the international law."

Meanwhile, the Chilean Government has cancelled all flights to Argentina in order to "avoid any possible clashes."

So far, the Cuban authorities have made no reactions to Argentina's military occupation of the Malvinas Islands. But a Havana newspaper in a report entitled "Dispute Between Britain and Argentina" said the non-aligned movement supports Argentina in the dispute.

Both Barbados Prime Minister John Michael Geoffrey Adams and Guyana President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham have condemned Argentina's occupation of the Malvinas Islands.

The Italian Government responded to the call of the UN Security Council for negotiations on the Falkland Islands dispute, said Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in an interview with CORRIERE DELLA SERA. He added that the Italian Government "expressed regret to Argentina's armed intervention in the Falkland Islands."

In a radio speech Sunday, Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leonardo Matias said Portugal "could only condemn Argentina's action." He said. "If a request for refuelling for the British fleet was made to Portugal under agreements or treaties with the United Kingdom, it is very likely that it will be granted."

Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo said Saturday Argentina's dispute with Britain over the Falkland Islands and Spain's claim to the British colony of Gibraltar were "different and distant" and conclusions should not be drawn "from one to the other." It is reported that Spain admitted the validity of Argentina's claims on the Falkland Islands but deplored the use of force.

In a statement on the Falkland Islands dispute, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said: "Turkey has always adhered to the viewpoint that all international disputes should be settled by peaceful means. From this point of view, we regret the use of force in the Falkland Islands dispute. We hope that the two sides would make efforts for the defence of peace."

New Zealand, a member of the British Commonwealth, broke off diplomatic relations with Argentina today. The New Zealand Government explained that the action was taken because the Argentine Government had occupied the Falkland Islands by force and violated Britain's sovereignty. Prime Minister Muldoon said, "This type of dispute should be settled by peaceful negotiations."

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser Saturday called on Argentina to withdraw its forces from the Falkland Islands. He said the invasion was an action which cared nothing for the principle of self-determination, and described the situation as "most dangerous".

Argentina Takes Financial Measures

0W071222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina has suspended all payments to Britain, frozen the deposits of British diplomats and stopped the transfer of title-deeds of Britishers in view of the British freeze of Argentine assets.

This was announced Monday evening by Minister of Economy and Finance Roberto Alemann.

He said over 50 percent of Argentina's foreign debts, estimated at 20 billion U.S. dollars, were contracted in London with the participation of British banks. On the day before the military occupation of the Malvinas, the National Development Bank of Argentina contracted a loan of 20 million dollars with a British bank.

British Treasury sources estimated that the value of frozen Argentine deposits of gold, securities and foreign currencies in British banks accounts to 1.5 billion dollars, while Britain has nearly four times this amount of financial assets in Argentina.

The financial measures adopted by the two countries are going to affect bilateral trade. The British Government has warned its merchant fleet not to approach Argentine waters before the resolution of the current crisis.

Argentina Prepares Against Attack

0W071220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine Government is stepping up war preparedness along with diplomatic activities as a British fleet of about 40 warships led by aircraft carrier "Invincible" is heading full steam for the South Atlantic.

The plan to send reinforcements and arms to the Malvinas is being speeded up. Direct bases of manpower and materials supply have been established in Comodoro Rivadavia, Rio Gallegos and Ushuaia and infantry battalions have been air-lifted to the Malvinas. The navy is rushing military equipment, vehicles and other supplies to the islands. Airforce and naval units are keeping guard on the Malvinas against surprise attacks.

The military authorities in almost all Argentine cities along the Atlantic coast made new preparations for war Monday. Civil defense committees have adopted strict security measures.

Blackout exercises were conducted in Comodoro Rivadavia, Port Belgrano and Mar del Plata. Hospitals have got ready to receive wounded soldiers.

President Galtieri cancelled all activities scheduled for Monday. He met for long hours with high-ranking military officers studying the possibilities of a military conflict in the event of a failure of diplomatic efforts.

Monday night, Interior Minister Saint Jean called a meeting of the leaders of 13 political parties, informing them of the developments. These party leaders expressed unanimous support for the government's action of occupying the Malvinas. A multi-party commission composed of five major political parties has decided to cancel their scheduled public programmes in the interior at this critical moment.

Observers here hold that Argentina desires first of all to seek a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Britain. Foreign Minister Costa Mendes expounded this stand at an emergency meeting of the OAS Permanent Council in Washington. But he also referred to the possibility of asking for the implementation of the inter-American treaty of mutual assistance in regard to the defense of the Malvinas.

Argentina Welcomes U.S. Mediation

0W080901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--The Argentine Government has expressed welcome to the "friendly mediation" of the U.S. Government to help resolve the dispute between Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas.

The U.S. Government reportedly announced today that Secretary of State Alexander Haig is going to Britain and Argentina to have discussions with their governments on ways of settling the crisis.

Rodolfo Baltierrez, spokesman of the Argentine Government and public information secretary of the presidency, said later that Mr Haig would be "received cordially and hospitably like a traditional old friend."

The Argentine Government had stated earlier that no questions were unnegotiable by diplomatic means with the exception of those related to the recovered sovereignty.

Leaders of some political parties, trade unions and business circles here held that the country should act in the interest of its own rights and at the same time continue with the negotiations so that the dispute would be settled peacefully.

After his meeting with Haig in Washington today, Argentine Foreign Minister Nicandor Costa Mendez told EL CLARIN that Haig informed him of the U.S. Government's resolve to help find a solution to the conflict. The U.S. Government would play a "contact role," Mendez pointed out.

UK's Pym Reiterates Policy

OW080851 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] London, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Britain's new Foreign Secretary Francis Pym reiterated today that Britain is making best efforts to settle the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands crisis through peaceful means, but will resort to force if diplomatic campaign fails.

In his first Parliament appearance in that capacity, the new foreign secretary said, "We intend to see that the Falkland Islands are freed from occupation and returned to British administration at the earliest possible moment."

He said that Britain is still willing to negotiate a peaceful settlement and would welcome and support all serious efforts to that end.

He said that Britain's large naval task force of up to 36 ships is already on its way toward the remote islands over 8,000 miles away in the South Atlantic. The naval task force, he said, is "a formidable demonstration of our strength of will" and an "essential part of means for attaining our objectives."

"We are determined to show Argentina and the world that Britain is determined," he said.

He also told the House of Commons that the government is now using the interval for "maximum diplomatic activity." British diplomats abroad are seen making extensive contacts in various capitals to seek the greatest possible support for its case.

Pym called for Argentina's withdrawal from the Falkland Islands and a negotiated settlement as "the only legal and acceptable approach in the dispute."

Britain has already broken diplomatic relations with Argentina, frozen its financial assets in this country and imposed an embargo on the import of all goods from Argentina.

The Anglo-Argentine dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands in the South Atlantic has aroused great concern among the world community. U.S. President Ronald Reagan reportedly ordered Secretary of State Alexander Haig to visit London to play a role of what U.S. officials called "honest broker." Haig is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

In addition, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution in favour of Britain. The European community and Britain's other allies have taken or are considering some economic measures (including arms embargo) against Argentina. The Commonwealth links also stand for Britain's position.

Falklands Military Governor

OW080839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--General Mario Benjamin Menendez was sworn in today as Argentina's military governor in the islands of Malvinas, Georgia and Sandwich del Sur, the country's first governor in these islands in 149 years.

Minister of the Interior Alfredo Saint Jean, former President Jorge Videla and the leaders of 16 political parties attended the ceremony, held in Port Malvinas, capital of the Malvinas Islands. The leaders of the Argentine General Confederation of Labor and 20 union councils were also present.

The presence of party and union leaders at the ceremony was a symbol of nation-wide support for the government's recovery of the Malvinas Islands.

Beginning today, the Argentine Government formally takes the islands of Malvinas, Georgia and Sandwich del Sur as the 24th province of the country.

Arms Sales to Argentina Banned

OW082004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--Belgium, France, West Germany and the Netherlands have decided to ban arms sales to Argentina after Britain asked the European Economic Countries to impose sanctions on Argentina.

Argentina occupied the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, a British colony, last week.

Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens said Wednesday that his government "has decided to proceed with a temporary ban on all exports of arms and military equipment to Argentina until the (United Nations) Security Council's resolution is respected."

On the same day, the French cabinet decided "on an embargo on deliveries of ammunition, spare parts and military supplies to Argentina." The cabinet also confirmed an embargo on all existing contracts for aircraft and anti-aircraft missiles.

French presidential spokesman Pierre Beregovoy said after the cabinet meeting that the decision on an embargo was made "on the very day of the invasion of the islands by Argentine troops."

The West German cabinet declared an immediate embargo Wednesday on deliveries of weapons, ammunition and other war equipment to Argentina.

The Netherlands announced Tuesday it would halt supplies of military goods to that Latin American country.

The ambassadors of the 10 EEC countries met in Brussels Tuesday and Wednesday at Britain's request for common sanctions against Argentina, but no agreement was reached at the meeting.

UK Declares 200-Mile War Zone

OW81327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] London, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Britain Wednesday declared a 200 mile maritime exclusion zone around the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands, which would come into effect at 0400 GMT on Monday.

Defence Secretary John Nott told the House of Commons, "any Argentine warships and Argentine naval auxiliaries found within this zone will be treated as hostile and are liable to be attacked by British forces."

"Our first naval action will be intended to deny the Argentinian forces on the Falklands the means to reinforce and resupply from the mainlands," he added.

Thatcher, Pym Meet Haig

OW090726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] London, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today told visiting U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig that Britain insisted on the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands for the return of British administration there.

Emerging from his meeting with the British prime minister, Haig told the press here that they had "very lengthy and detailed discussions" and that he was "impressed by the British Government's determination on the issue."

Prior to the meeting, he had a one-hour conversation with Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

He stressed in a brief statement on his arrival here that "the situation is very tense and very difficult."

He said his shuttle mission between Britain and Argentina was intended to seek a solution in accordance with the United Nations Security Council's resolution 502, which calls for the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the islands and a diplomatic solution to the problem.

He is expected to fly to Buenos Aires Friday morning to discuss the problem with the Argentine Government.

With diplomatic moves going on in full swing to avert a war in the South Atlantic, tension over the crisis is seen to be increasing. Just before Haig's arrival, the British Defense Department warned that the Royal Navy would widen the blockade of the Malvinas Islands scheduled to start Monday to include Argentine merchant ships carrying supplies or troops to the South Atlantic islands.

When asked in an interview with an American television whether Britain would shoot first and sink Argentine naval vessels, Defense Secretary John Nott replied: "Most certainly. Within the 200-mile limit we will. We have given warning of that and we will shoot first from 0400 (GMT) on Monday morning."

Britain declared yesterday a 200-mile war zone around the Malvinas Islands as a means of sea blockade on Argentina.

Haig Leaves London

OW110009 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1518 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] London, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--After a 1-day visit to Britain, U.S. Secretary of State Haig left London today for Buenos Aires to mediate the dispute between Britain and Argentina.

Haig held talks with British Prime Minister Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Pym and Defense Secretary Nott.

It was disclosed that Haig held talks with Mrs Thatcher for approximately 6 hours on 8 April. At the talks, Mrs Thatcher reiterated Britain's uncompromising stand: Britain will not negotiate with Argentina until Argentine troops are withdrawn from the Falkland Islands (Malvinas Islands) and British administration is restored there.

After his talks with Mrs Thatcher, Haig told reporters that they had had a "long, detailed discussion" and that he had "a deep impression of Britain's determination on this issue." He said he had come to Britain "as an ally's (British) friend to understand in what way we can help implement the UN Security Council's resolution No 502."

After the talks, British officials said that British and American views on the need to implement the UN Security Council's resolution No 502 are identical. The resolution adopted by the UN Security Council called on Britain and Argentina to settle their dispute through diplomatic channels and for the withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Malvinas Islands.

Yesterday, when Haig arrived in London, British Defense Secretary Nott announced during a television interview that Britain "will shoot first" if Argentine warships enter waters within 200 nautical miles of the Falkland Islands. This announcement made press headlines here.

Haig Arrives in Argentina

OW101320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived here today to hold talks with the Argentine supreme authorities on a peaceful settlement of the Argentine-Britain dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

On his arrival, Haig said that he hoped he could be of help in finding a diplomatic solution on the basis of UN Security Council resolution 502. He said, "Argentina and the United States are hemispheric partners with many years of historical cooperation." That relationship, he said, "should serve as a good basis in seeking to avoid conflict."

Haig came here from London to meet a tense situation because the Argentine Government has adopted a tougher position in response to a tougher approach taken by Britain during his mediation there.

The Argentine military junta decided after holding a discussion with Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez Thursday night that "during the talks to be conducted with Haig, everything can be discussed except sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands which have already been recovered."

Meanwhile, Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri said that if Britain imposes a blockade, his country will go to war.

Foreign Minister Costa Mendez also said, "If mediation fails, Argentina will beat back all attacks."

Argentina is reportedly intensifying its military deployment in its southern region in preparation for possible armed conflicts with Britain. Troops and military equipment are being flown to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. It also ordered a general mobilization of nearly 100,000 reservists today.

Uruguay Offers Talks Site

0W101235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Uruguay has offered Argentina and Britain the use of its territory as a site for negotiating a peaceful settlement of the dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, according to a report from Montevideo.

The offer was made after Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez discussed the matter with the foreign minister, the defense minister and military advisors of the National Security Council for more than five hours Thursday.

Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes officially informed the Argentine and British ambassadors of the decision that afternoon.

According to the decision, Uruguay is to provide facilities for Argentina, Britain and those who will act as mediators to negotiate a settlement of the dispute.

The Uruguayan Government also decided that with respect to war preparations on the part of Argentina and Britain, Uruguay prohibits acts that imply direct or indirect cooperation in the preparation or execution of hostilities which goes against the resolution adopted by the UN Security Council.

Valdes told the Argentine and British ambassadors that the traditional fundamental principle of Uruguay's foreign policy is the peaceful settlement of disputes as well as constant support for world peace and security. He said that his country will remain neutral in any armed conflict.

The ambassadors of Argentina and Britain promised to transmit Uruguay's proposal to their respective governments for consideration.

Haig To Return to London

OW111218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will return to London Sunday from Buenos Aires "with specific ideas" to continue his effort to end the Anglo-Argentine dispute over Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, according to Western news reports reaching here.

Haig arrived in Buenos Aires from London Friday night. He held 12 hours of talks with Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri and Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez.

U.S. State Department spokesman Dean Fisher said, "Our discussions here (Buenos Aires) were open and meaningful. We are going to continue our discussions as long as we feel we can be useful."

"We will return to London with specific ideas," he announced.

Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez said there were several Argentine proposals that "can serve as a basis for agreement."

After his first round of talks with Haig Friday, President Galtieri told tens of thousands of people gathering in front of the presidential palace to demonstrate their support for the government that Argentina "extends its hand: in peace, to the adversary." But, he added, "Let the world be sure that this (the Argentine) people is firm in its will."

It was reported that U.S. President Ronald Reagan conferred with Haig yesterday after the latter arrived in Buenos Aires.

In his five-minute live radio broadcast from the Barbados where he is on a three-day vacation, Reagan again pledged that the United States would do "all we can to help bring a peaceful resolution" of the Anglo-Argentine dispute."

In Lima, the Peruvian Government has reportedly proposed sending an international peace-keeping force to the disputed islands until a settlement is reached.

An Argentine Embassy spokesman in Lima was quoted as saying that the idea had been put by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry to the Argentine and British ambassadors in Lima who had passed it on their respective governments.

Peruvian Foreign Ministry sources told reporters in Lima that the British Embassy had suggested that the United Nations, the Organisation of American States (OAS) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) could all be represented in the force.

Meanwhile, Brasilian President Joao Figueiredo in his message to British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher Saturday appealed to Britain to show "effective moderation" to allow time for negotiations.

His message was widely seen as a plea to Britain to delay the start of its threatened blockade of the disputed islands, a UPI report said. The British blockade is to go into effect at 0400 GMT Monday.

Figueiredo yesterday also cabled a message to Argentine President Galtieri, calling for a "search for a solution based on negotiations."

Argentina Condemns EEC Boycott

OW110332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina Saturday castigated a European Economic Community (EEC) decision to ban the importing of Argentine goods as "an act of violent economic aggression," according to reports from Buenos Aires.

The EEC decision, which was made at a senior officials' meeting Saturday to show its support for Britain in the dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, will affect \$1.76 billion worth of Argentine goods--about 20 percent of Argentina's exports.

An Argentine Foreign Ministry communique said the EEC move was "a violation of international law which set a dangerous precedent for the future of international economic relations, particularly those between developing and industrialized countries."

"Faced with this act of violent economic aggression, the Argentine Government reiterates that it reserves the right to adopt all the measures it believes opportune to respond such [as received] aggression from community nations," the communique said.

The Argentine Government later announced imports from the EEC countries would be subject to official approval on a case by case basis.

On April 9, the ten-nation European Economic Community announced a general ban of arms sales by its member states to Argentina.

Peru Urges 'Cooling Off Period'

OW120732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday appealed for a 72-hour cooling off period between Argentina and

Britain to avert their possible military confrontation over the Malvinas Islands, according to reports from Lima.

Britain had announced that beginning four o'clock GMT today it would sink any Argentine vessels found in waters within 200 miles around the disputed archipelago.

The Peruvian president's appeal was contained in a letter sent to Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri. The letter said that such a cooling off period would allow the two sides "to go further in negotiations so as to avert the risk of a confrontation and find a definitive and fair solution to the problem of the Malvinas."

The Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella told newsmen yesterday that he hoped both sides would accept Peru's appeal before the deadline set by Britain.

Argentine Forces on Alert

OW129222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--Argentina, which has intensified its diplomatic activities for a negotiated settlement of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands dispute, announced that its ground, naval and air force are placed on alert when the British order of blockade around the islands went into effect at 0400 hours GMT today.

Argentina reportedly stepped up its combat preparations on the Malvinas Islands before the British action became operative. Many Argentine troops and military supplies, including heavy weapons, armoured cars and light vehicles, have been ferried by aircraft from Comodoro Rivadavia to the Malvinas harbor. The number of troops deployed on the islands has increased to 9,000.

The Argentine Navy has laid mines in the vast water area around the islands to prevent attacks by British warships. A squadron of Argentine jet fighters stationed on the islands is ready to take off. The Argentine troops have also taken measures along the country's Atlantic coast to prevent British attacks.

Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri and the rest of the military junta met at the headquarters of the joint chiefs of staff Sunday to review the preparations for combating the British blockade.

Meanwhile, Argentina has also taken measures to prevent any possible military clashes with Britain. The NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS NEWS AGENCY in a report quoting naval sources said that the navy has decided to bring to an unidentified mainland port its fleet patrolling in the Malvinas Islands area since April 2. Reports from London today confirmed that the Argentine warships have already withdrawn from the "war zone" imposed by Britain.

Argentina is now waiting for Britain's response to its proposals being carried by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to London.

Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez was somewhat hopeful Sunday about U.S. mediation efforts in bringing about a solution to the Argentina-Britain dispute over the Malvinas Islands. He said: "Negotiations, negotiations until peace is achieved, until our right is respected."

Current Situation Reported

OW130816 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--The British Government has not changed its decision on declaring the waters within 200 nautical miles around the Falkland Islands (also known as the Malvinas Islands) as "restricted waters" beginning at 0400 GMT on 12 April, says a spokesman of the British Defense Ministry this morning. However, the government has not received any reports on any incident there, he says.

On 11 April British Foreign Secretary Pym told newsmen that Haig's shuttle mediation will at least delay any naval operations around those islands.

According to another report: Argentine military figures said today that Argentine warships are berthed where it is very hard for the British submarines to attack, but Argentina's small naval vessels and aircraft are continuing patrol missions around the Malvinas Islands.

Haig Returns to UK

OW130258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] London, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said here this evening that his second talks with British Government leaders over the Malvinas (Falkland) dispute today produced "some progress" but "substantial difficulties remain."

Haig arrived here this morning and left in the evening for Buenos Aires after 12 hours of talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and Defence Secretary John Nott. He told the press upon his arrival that he was bringing with him "some specific ideas" which had been developed in his discussions with the Argentine leaders.

The London talks today were understood to have centered on proposals which were reported to include an offer by Argentina to withdraw its troops from the Malvinas Islands if Britain recalled its naval task force, now heading for the islands. Argentina was also reported to have proposed that its flag should continue to fly over the islands after its troops were pulled out. Britain reportedly has insisted that Argentina must withdraw its troops from the islands before any negotiations can start on the future of these islands.

CSO: 4000/92

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARTICLE EXAMINES U.S. MIDDLE EASTERN POLICY

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 3, 1982 pp 2-5

[Article by Yuan Shiyin [5913 0013 0995]: "Why Is the United States Partial to Israel?"]

[Text] The "Strange" Phenomenon

Over the last year or so, several serious crises erupted in the Middle East. A major contributing factor was the aggressive expansionist policy of the Government of Israel, which brought about an impasse in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations for autonomy for the Palestinians, and increased the Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, with the intention of forcibly occupying Arab land for all times to come. It flagrantly annexed Jerusalem and declared this city its "eternal and indivisible capital." It created a "missile crisis" between Syria and Israel and raided the nuclear installation in Iraq. It savagely bombed the Arab quarters of Beirut, killing and wounding a large number of Palestinian refugees. It flatly rejected the Saudi Arabian proposal for peace in the Middle East, and most recently proclaimed the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. In short, it displayed an attitude of unbearable insolence and extreme recklessness. What is the attitude of the United States in the face of all these Israeli activities? Although in time, the United States did express "regrets" and "dissatisfaction," at times "condemned" these acts and at times "punished" Israel by delaying arms supplied or by similar measures, basically, the U.S. Government condoned and shielded these acts. Not only that, the U.S. Middle East policy was being hamstrung by Israel. For instance, the United States for a time showed interest in the Saudi Arabian peace proposals, but then drew back, one of the reasons being Israel's strong opposition. From certain happenings one has the impression that Israel is just going on doing things their way and the United States cannot do anything about it, and the United States in conducting its own affairs often has no end of qualms and misgivings, hesitates and wavers, all because of Israel's attitude, as if this giant of a country, the United States, has its Middle East policy controlled by a little midget, Israel. That is strange indeed!

Furthermore, America on the one hand hopes to improve its relations with the Arab countries and ease Arab-Israeli tensions, but on the other hand America

disregards the interests and sentiments of the Arab people and continues to favor Israel in the Arab-Israel question, fueling resentment in the Arab countries, destroying its "strategic unity" with the Arab states and giving Soviet expansionism a new opening. Is that not contradicting oneself and being trouble of one's own making?

What are the reasons for this strange phenomenon? Let us discuss it, starting with the "special relationship" between America and Israel.

The "Special Relationship"

The "special character" of the U.S.-Israel relationship may be roughly seen in the following aspects.

First, the special link between the American Jews and Israel. Israel is the state of the Jews, and is considered a homeland by many Jews throughout the world. With its more than 6 million Jews, the United States is the country with the largest Jewish population in the world. This is an important factor contributing to the very close relationship between the United States and Israel.

Since the inception of the Jewish state, the American Jews have always shown solicitude for the existence and development of Israel, and have used their strength and influence in the political and economic field in many ways to bring about even closer relations between America and Israel. They have contributed huge amounts of money to Israel. At the founding of the State of Israel, the American Jews contributed more than \$200 million, which was a very sizable sum at that time. Thereafter contributions continue year after year, and whenever Israel is experiencing difficulties, there is a sharp increase in contributions.

The American-Jewish capitalists have huge financial resources at their disposal. They control 25 percent of the American iron and steel industry, 90 percent of its fur business, 60 percent of its grain processing industry, 40 percent of the motion picture industry and in addition dominate much of the news and propaganda media. By using these strong positions, they exercise a significant influence on American politics and foreign policies.

The American Jews have many pro-Israel organizations. They organized a powerful lobby of great capabilities. At present the task of protecting Israel's interests in Washington is mainly carried out by the American-Israeli Joint Affairs Committee. As the American magazine ATLANTIC MONTHLY reported: "The said committee checks every item of legislature in the U.S. Congress which has any valid bearing on the security and foreign relations of Israel." "Whenever danger threatens, it can place a statement on the desk of every senator, congressman and other member of relevant committees within 4 hours," to influence the viewpoint of these men. In the U.S. Congress the pro-Israeli congressmen also constitute a force not to be ignored. When the United Nations passed a resolution to grant the PLO observer status in December 1974, 71 U.S. senators presented President Ford with a statement

condemning that resolution as an act of "appeasement." In 1975, when the second round of talks of an Egyptian-Israeli disengagement broke down, the incumbent Secretary of State Kissinger threatened to stop temporarily the shipment of war materiel to Israel. Immediately, 76 senators sent a joint warning to the President that "Israel must be accommodated as to its urgent military and economic needs and that it must be made clear that the United States stands firmly on the side of Israel." Last year, when the United States decided to sell advance warning planes to Saudi Arabia, the interference by American-Jewish power became even more generally known.

Many U.S. congressmen do not dare lightly to offend Israel because they need the votes of the American Jews, some also depend on rich Jews for election campaign contributions, and because many Jews vote according to the candidate's attitude toward Israel.

Swayed by the forces of American Jewish propaganda, many Americans become as if poisoned and bewitched. Even the former Under Secretary of State Bauer complained, "there are many Americans who stand fanatically on the side of Israel. Anyone who has only the slightest objections to Israel's current policies will incur their hatred and abuse. Anyone who suggests that the United States should adopt more of a line of its own in its endeavors for peace in the Middle East will be denounced as slave to the Arabs, lackey of the oil companies, anti-Israeli, antisemitic, etc." This shows the depth of the pro-Israel bias.

Second, from a historical perspective, one may say that Israel was supported and sustained by America alone. As far back as 1917, the American President Wilson, advocating "self-determination for all peoples," endorsed the Balfour Declaration put forward by Great Britain, that is, endorsed the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. Later, the U.S. Congress passed a series of resolutions in this matter. Following World War II, British power declined and America assumed the role of major supporter of Zionism, and the Zionists relied on the United States as the main backstage supporter. America actively supported and mobilized the large-scale immigration of Jews from Europe and other places to Palestine and supplied money and war materiel. In 1947 the United States induced the United Nations by hook or by crook to pass a resolution on the partition of Palestine. On 14 May 1948, a little over 10 minutes after the establishment of the State of Israel was proclaimed, the United States was the first country to recognize Israel. The leaders of Israel were wild with joy and moved to tears of gratitude. These feelings were expressed in the words of the Israeli representative at the United Nations, Abba Eban: "The splendid radiance of American friendship disperses Israel's feelings of isolation."

In its 30-year existence and development, Israel has mainly depended on America's support in many respects.

America provided Israel with a large amount of military and economic aid. According to rough calculations, American aid to Israel from 1948 to 1981 amounted to over \$25 billion, over half of it outright gifts, the rest mostly long-term low-interest loans. Calculated on a per capita average,

Israel received the largest amount of aid from America, by far more than any other country. Also with regard to the quality of American aid to Israel, this too was superior to that for many other countries. Frequently, America would give Israel items of advance technology and the latest products. For instance, when the United States was just beginning to carry out its "plan for the peaceful use of atomic energy," it immediately helped Israel build a nuclear reactor. Rumor has it that Israel already possesses the capability of manufacturing atomic weapons. Israel received the American Hawkeye reconnaissance plane and the F-15 and F-16 fighter aircraft at the same time as the four NATO countries received them. This was much earlier than any Arab country received American aid, an important reason was that Israel was supposed to maintain its so-called "military superiority" over the Arab countries.

Whenever Israel encountered a crisis, American aid was rushed in abundantly and speedily. This was demonstrated with utmost clarity during the fourth Middle East war. In that war Israel was expending \$10 million every hour, not even including expenditures for arms and ammunition. On the 7th day of the war, the Israeli treasury was exhausted. Just when Israel was on the brink of bankruptcy, the U.S. Congress decided to grant Israel an emergency aid of \$2 billion, and the American Jews contributed large amounts of donations and credits. The American Government sent a never-ending stream of war materiel to Israel and furnished intelligence, thus promptly satisfying Israel's needs in the conduct of the war.

Third, the social institutions of Israel and America are identical, and there is an especially close relation between Israel and America in the cultural and spiritual field.

Israel's system of government is of the Western type, which is different from the systems in the Islamic countries. America considers Israel a member of the capitalist "Free World" and therefore looks on it especially favorably.

Encouraged and influenced by the American Jews, American cultural circles, the press, scientific and sports circles and political personalities maintain frequent contacts with Israel. Many Israeli educational organizations (especially institutions of higher education) as well as cultural, social welfare and charitable organizations are to a large extent relying on financial aid from the U.S. Government and the American Jews. American movies occupy an almost monopolistic position in Israel. American books, newspapers and periodicals sell in Israel as fast as in the United States. Some say: "In every corner of Israel you feel there is something of America," and "Israel is presently the most Americanized country." Almost all Israeli high officials and important personalities, celebrities and technical personnel of all circles have been to America, have close links with America and through these various channels formed a spiritual and cultural network between the United States and Israel.

From the above facts we realize the "special character" of this "special" relationship between the United States and Israel.

"Strategic Asset"

It would be insufficient to explain the American policy of persistent support and partiality toward Israel merely by limiting us to the abovementioned "special relations." The American policy toward Israel is mainly determined by considerations of America's own interests. In other words, the way America treats Israel depends on the value Israel has in the worldwide strategy and in the Middle East strategy. Although some people talk a lot about the relationship between America and Israel as being completely "based on historical, sentimental and political factors," a much larger number of people do not conceal that the special relationship is mainly due to the "special function" that Israel fulfills in the realization of America's Middle East policy. "Israel is the 'strategic' trump card on which America can permanently rely in its Middle East policy," it is an American "strategic asset." Begin too had a pretty good idea of this when he said: "Talk of morality, justice or political considerations, they all cannot compete with petroleum. What it boils down to is that Israel must make its strategic value carry due weight."

Let us now look at the "strategic value" that Israel has for the United States.

First, the importance of Israel's strategic location. It is located at the junction of Asia, Africa and Europe. It faces the Mediterranean in the west, on land it borders on the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula, not far from the Suez Canal, and reaches down to the Gulf of Aqaba in the south, thus having access to two seas. All around it are Arab states. This area is the trouble spot of the Middle East. Due to its geographic location, Israel became America's base and foothold for expanding its influence in the Middle East. History has shown that Israel has indeed played a "special role" in the U.S. strategy in the Middle East. It has provoked several clashes between the Arabs and Israel, attacked and contained the Arab forces that are striving for independence and autonomy. In the U.S.-Soviet struggle for hegemony, America even uses Israel to restrain the pro-Soviet forces.

Geopolitically, the Soviet Union is close to the Middle East while the United States is in an unfavorable position. With Israel as a base, America has to some extent improved its position. After the Soviet Union invasion of Afghanistan, it pressed on toward the Persian Gulf and stationed powerful forces on its borders with Turkey and Iran, and in addition concluded "friendship" pacts with such countries as Syria, South Yemen and Ethiopia; the Soviet Union has in effect achieved an encirclement of the oil producing area of the Gulf.

Although America can use the military installations that pro-Western Arab states can provide, their quality and reliability is not up to those of Israel. Under these conditions, Israel's importance as a base in American strategy has obviously increased.

Second, Israel's military power is in American opinion the most reliable force in the Middle East. According to data at the Institute for Strategic Studies in London, Israel has an army of 165,000 men on active service and the

capability of raising this number to 400,000 within 24 hours by mobilizing reservists. Israel probably has 600 combat aircraft, 3,500 tanks and 7,000 armored cars. The army's equipment, training and its cultural and technological level is fairly high. This is a force that America could borrow in case of emergency. Israel's sea and air bases would be available for use as American military staging bases and for the storage of military supplies. Israel is also an American logistics supply line. The intelligence organization of Israel has close connections with that of the United States. Israel's armament industry has made great progress in recent years. It has sold more than \$1 billion of weapons to some countries in Latin America and Africa. An armament industry of such proportions could be used by America in case of emergency. This all constitutes a force that America cannot find anywhere in the Arab countries.

Third, Israel is a stable ally of the United States in the Middle East. More succinctly expressed, it is America's faithful watchdog in the Middle East. Israel's basic policy has consistently been one of protecting the interests of America and the West. Its political situation is fairly stable; there is continuity in its domestic and foreign policies. None of America's friends in the Middle East can compare with it. Some of the other Middle East countries are troubled by political instability and changes in leadership personnel, which often result in drastic changes in their foreign policies. Yesterday's friend can possibly become a hate-filled enemy. Iran's change is one example. Over the past 30 years, Israel's cabinet has experienced several changes, which did not, however, affect its fundamental policy.

"The Political Burden"

Although Israel brings many benefits to America's Middle East strategy, it also constitutes a large burden.

The objective of present American policy in the Middle East is to resist the constant Soviet expansion and ensure the security of the oil supply, which is a matter of life and death for the West. For this purpose, America must improve its relations with the Arab countries, but Israel is an impediment in carrying out this American strategic plan in the Middle East.

(1) The Israeli Government pursues a policy of aggression and expansion, and the Arab nations have to bear the brunt of this. Many Arab nations feel that Israel is the most acute threat they are presently facing. Israel is their number one enemy and America, which supports Israel and condones its actions, is enemy number two. Under these circumstances it is quite impossible for America to basically improve its relations with the Arab countries. Among the ruling circles of America there are people who believe that "Israel is driving a wedge between America and the Arabs."

(2) The Israeli Government persists in its expansionist "Greater Israel Plan," thereby blocking seriously the peace progress in the Middle East. Public opinion in America believes that if the Arab-Israel conflict is prolonged "it is bound to lead to the 'radicalization' of the countries in that area," that "the moderate Arab countries will also move away from America," and that

Egypt, which has made peace with Israel, will have a "difficult stand" in the Arab world. If another war breaks out between the Arabs and Israel, it is quite possible that another oil embargo will occur, similar to the one in 1973. All this is very detrimental for America.

(3) The continuous Arab-Israeli conflict creates favorable conditions for Soviet expansion into the Middle East. Non aligned countries declared that they would "conclude strategic alliances with the Soviet Union" to counter the collaboration between America and Israel. Some moderate countries have also indicated their willingness to strengthen their connections with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union strives very hard to strengthen its influence in the Middle East. If the American intention to establish a unified strategy with the Arab countries is being put off and stultified, this is to a great measure due to Israel's policy of expansion.

(4) As soon as Israel became aware of its powers, it began to display a stubborn and intractable attitude, and some of its actions are not in step with the American Government. The Begin government is fully aware of Israel's value to America; it assumes that America will never abandon Israel, that the Arab world will never become united, and will again offer Israel opportunities that can be exploited. The Begin government is therefore arrogant and overbearing and acting unrestrainedly. Recently, when Begin announced the annexation of the Golan Heights, America tried to curry favor with the Arab countries by rebuking Israel and declaring that it will temporarily discontinue discussing a memorandum on strategic cooperation between America and Israel. Begin was furious and declared: "Are we children who get spanked for not obeying?" Begin's foolhardy policy not only brought about Israel's own isolation, but often interfered in America's Middle East plans, causing America great trouble and embarrassment.

As a result, more and more people in America have come to regard Israel as a "political burden". A few years ago, some people in America said: "Israel's policy is not only dangerous for itself, but is greatly endangering the United States, Japan and the countries of Western Europe," and that "the grim fact is that the interests of America and Israel are not completely identical." This talk of "Israel being a burden" is now increasingly heard among American ruling circles.

The Choice That Is Being Faced

For more than 30 years following World War II, American long-term policy was to "use Israel to control the Arabs." In the course of the changing circumstances, America becomes more and more aware that the old way of onesided support for Israel and of slighting the Arabs will not do anymore. After the fourth Middle East war of 1973 and the OPEC embargo on shipments of oil to Western countries, which resulted from that war, America made great efforts to improve its relations with Egypt. From a position of completely "leaning toward one side," America changed to giving consideration also to the Arabs, but its main emphasis is still on Israel in a policy of "favoring Israel and slighting the Arab side." The disastrous consequences of this policy are now fully revealing themselves. Over the last few years, the voices inside and

outside of America demanding a change in its policy of "favoring Israel and slighting the Arabs" have been growing louder day by day. Apart of course from the Arab countries and several countries of the Third World, now also Western Europe and Japan are disagreeing with America's policy. Some people among the American ruling circle have already pointed out that "Israel must not be permitted to become a burden for America." They asked: "How can we allow Israel to determine American policy?" Even the chairman of the Jewish Council of America said: "The American Jews are supporters of Israel, but that does not mean that we support every policy of the Israeli Government," and "we hope Begin is not living in a world of fantasy."

One section of Americans has realized that "time is obviously not on the side of Israel." Israel is such a tiny little country "that it cannot possibly bear the internal strain of a long-term wartime organization without suffering irreparable damage to its own economy and society," and that Israel should realize that "it cannot exist forever in the middle of a hostile Arab world." These views are undoubtedly very clear-headed and sober.

As time goes by, the value of Israel as a "strategic asset" for America is gradually decreasing and it is becoming increasingly obvious that Israel will become a burden for America. However, America's policy of partiality toward Israel is an old practice that will die hard. America hates to abandon this asset, Israel, but on the other hand it might want to lighten or rid itself of this burden on its back. Within these limits American policy frequently is vacillating and wavering and the relationship between Israel and America will also have its ups and downs. As America sees it, Israel is still "more of an asset than a burden," and America cannot find a way out of this self-inflicted difficulty. If America will not change this policy, it will in the future certainly have "to eat its own bitter fruit," and it will be too late to repent.

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PARTY AND STATE

CONSISTENCY OF PARTY POLICIES ON ECONOMIC CRIME CLAIMED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 1 March 82 p 3

[Article by Lin Huan [2651 3562]: "It Is Not Really 'All of a Sudden'"]

[Text] The Party Central Committee has suggested that this year, emphasis be placed on solving cases involving economic crimes, and that we must above all conscientiously investigate those serious illegal and criminal activities involving leading cadres, such as smuggling, graft, bribery, and large-scale theft of state property. Since that time, positive action has been taken in a vigorous and prompt manner. A struggle between corruption and opposition to corruption has just been successfully launched.

In looking over the cases make known through the papers and periodicals, the situation is shocking and the problems are quite serious. Criminal activities in the economic sphere have seriously undermined our socialist economy and the socialist system and have severely contaminated our social practices. They have also contaminated the body of our party and damaged the prestige of the party. This struggle certainly has a bearing on the prosperity or decline of our party and our nation. This has naturally aroused the deep concern and serious interest of the people.

During this struggle, vast numbers of cadres and the people have seen the wisdom, decisiveness, and strength of the Party Central Committee. They have seen that our party is open, honest, and selfless. Thus, their enthusiasm has been aroused, their confidence has "doubled, and they feel that this year there is great hope in striving for decisive change in party style and social practices.

There also are people who feel that this kind of struggle, which is in harmony with the spirit of the party and popular feeling, arose "all of a sudden." They have a wait-and-see attitude and even believe that "policies may change once again."

Opposing the corruption of bourgeois ideology and attacking crimes in the economic sphere have been the policies of our party all along. They are also important steps adopted by the Party Central Committee in striving for a decisive change in party style on the basis of the remarkable results achieved in correcting unhealthy practices within the party during the past few years.

The people will never forget that as early as the Third Plenary Session, the Central Committee put problems in correcting party style on the agenda. They issued an appeal to "promote healthy tendencies and combat unhealthy ones." They also set up the Commission for Inspection of Discipline, headed by Comrade Chen Yun.

In the past 3 years, the Party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the extreme importance of rectifying party style, giving top priority to problems of party style and calling on the entire party to give the problems their full attention. The enactment and implementation of two important documents, "On Certain Guidelines in the Political Life of the Party" and "Regulations Governing the Living Conditions and Treatment of Senior Cadres," have led to noticeable improvements in party style. Following the opening up of foreign trade and the reviving of the economy, the Central Committee promptly reminded the entire party to be on guard against the infiltration of bourgeois ideology. In January 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his report "The Situation and Tasks at Present:" "We must not allow our experiences in technology and management learned from capitalist societies to become worship of foreign capitalist countries. We must not be bribed by capitalism or risk losing the people's sense of pride and self-confidence in socialist China." In August of the same year, the expanded conference of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee presented even more clearly the historical task of criticizing ideology. They pointed out: "It is essential to combine the work of eliminating remaining feudalistic influences with that of repudiating the bourgeois way of benefiting oneself at the expense of others, aiming solely for profit, and other corrupt ways of thinking."

How could it be that the Party Central Committee has not consistently emphasized the struggle of opposing the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology? How could it be possible that the proposals to attack economic crimes and conscientiously investigate criminal cases involving leading cadres all arose "all of a sudden?"

We must also realize that in recent years, leading departments of the Central Committee have issued a series of directives, decrees, ordinances, and regulations in connection with the serious problems in the economic sphere, and have called on the broad masses and cadres to strictly observe them. There are many examples of these kinds of documents. For instance, there is the notice from the State Council on checking unsound practices in the circulation of commodities; the State Council's directive on strengthening market management and attacking profiteering and smuggling; the circular from the Central Committee's Commission for Inspection of Discipline on resolutely stopping unhealthy practices in the buying and selling of state products; the bulletin from the Central Committee's Commission for Inspection of Discipline on resolutely correcting the evil practice among the ranks of cadres of bribery, favoritism, and corruption; the circular of the Central Committee's Commission for Inspection of Discipline requiring that we struggle resolutely against the crime of theft of state property; and the public announcement of the Commission for Inspection of Discipline on putting an end to the unsound practice of "connections." "State workers who take advantage of their positions to commit the crime of smuggling of speculation must be severely punished." This appears in China's "Penal Code."

How can we ignore party discipline and national law and willfully commit transgressions?

After the Sixth Plenary Session, the Party Central Committee once again seriously brought up the tasks of overcoming laxity and disorganization and opposing the trend of bourgeois liberalization. They indicated that it is necessary to firmly correct the behavior of certain cadres who disregard party discipline and national law and recklessly take advantage of the power of the party and the people, who seek personal gain and even extort property from foreigners, and who accept and offer bribes. They have sacrificed our national morality and human dignity.

Indeed, [the Central Committee] has instructed us time and again, and they have sternly supervised us and admonished us repeatedly with kindly intent.

The people can clearly see that the struggle which is currently going on is a continuation of a series of struggles since the Third Plenary Session on rectifying unsound practices. It is also a continuation and development of the struggle to overcome the lax and disorganized state of affairs and to oppose the trend of bourgeois liberalization.

Vast numbers of cadres, CCP members, and the masses all have sufficient ideological preparation for this present struggle. They have expressed their support and willingness from the bottom of their hearts. To feel that this is [taking place] "all of a sudden," or to say that "policies will change again," is to reveal a muddled way of thinking. There are also those who have been hit by sugar-coated bullets; these people intentionally confuse right and wrong.

At present, the determination of the Party Central Committee is great, their policies and principles are very clear, and the broad masses actively support them with enthusiasm. In the face of this important matter which has a bearing on the fate of the party and the nation, will leading cadres at all levels resolutely maintain political unanimity with the Central Committee and vigorously, promptly, and conscientiously investigate and deal with problems in a thorough manner? Or will they turn a blind eye, be indecisive, and tolerate and abet evil? This is sure to be a vigorous test.

We believe that leading cadres at all levels can resolutely keep to the stand of the party and party policies, rely firmly on the masses, and make use of the weapon of the law. They can launch the struggle to defend the socialist system and construction of the four modernizations and to achieve victory. The body of our party will certainly become even healthier if we cut out the cancer. Our party ranks will also become stronger through rectification and ideological work.

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PARTY AND STATE

ARTICLE NOTES MAO'S SUPPORT OF STREAMLINED ADMINISTRATION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 82 p 4

[Article: "Comrade Mao Zedong Supported 'Streamlined Administration'"]

[Text] At the Second Consultative Council of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region in November 1941, the enlightened gentry and nonparty personage Li Dingming [2621 7844 6900] put forward the proposal of "streamlined administration," which pointed out: "In order to reduce the burden on the people so that fewer office workers will become divorced from production and so that the troops will become more capable, a streamlining of the administration should be carried out in the border region." Chairman Mao paid great attention to this proposal and commented on it: This is a good method and is precisely the medicine for transforming our institutionalism, bureaucratism, and formalism. He proposed making this an important item to be discussed by the conference.

When the proposal was discussed by the Consultative Council, some people held divergent views and thought that streamlining the administration might advocate troop elitism, which would prevent our troops from expanding. Chairman Mao dealt with this kind of thinking and said vividly and profoundly: The adoption of troop elitism is naturally wrong, but the present circumstances are different. The war of resistance has already lasted 4 or 5 years and the people's economy has great difficulties, while our large organs and incapable troops do not suit the present war environment. He solemnly pointed out: Our party serves the people. Regardless of who makes the proposal, we will carry it out as long as it benefits the people. Because Chairman Mao had done a great deal of ideological work, the Consultative Council approved the proposal.

In the winter of that year, the number of government workers at all levels in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region was reduced by 24 percent. As for the troops, although the main force was temporarily reduced, local armament and militia work were greatly strengthened. After the reduction, expenses for military administration greatly decreased and the burden on the people was lightened; workers of the army organs participated in production and drew the relationship between the army and the people closer. The organizational structure also suited the war environment, safeguarding victory against "mopping-up operations."

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PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG PROMOTES YOUNGER CADRES TO LEADING POSTS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1/ Mar 82 p 2

[Article: "Zhaoqing Prefecture Promotes Hundreds of Middle-Aged and Younger Cadres to Leadership Positions"]

[Text] Zhaoqing Prefecture has attached importance to the training and recruiting of middle-aged and younger cadres. By the end of 1981, a total of 1,015 middle-aged and younger cadres were appointed by its counties and communes to positions of leadership. Middle-aged and younger cadres have become deputy heads of county governments or members of the standing committees of the county (municipal) party committees in 10 of the 11 counties and municipalities under Zhaoqing Prefecture. Middle-aged and younger cadres have been appointed by 165 out of 189 communes under the prefecture to the positions of secretary and deputy secretary of their party committees and to the chairmanship and deputy chairmanship of their executive committees.

In the course of training and selecting middle-aged and younger cadres, various counties and municipalities in Zhaoqing Prefecture have concentrated on preventing and correcting the unhealthy tendency of allowing a few individual to dominate the process of selection, and have devoted themselves to training and selecting middle-aged and younger cadres in accordance with the three criteria set by the Central Committee, which emphasize "overall planning, division of responsibility, collective discussion, and training and selecting cadres one by one." Their approach is to allow organization departments to interview and evaluate every candidate recommended by cadres and the masses, and to complete the process of selection with care and dispatch. Last year, Guangning County nominated a comrade in his thirties to the deputy directorship of the Bureau of Commerce. He was a former salesman, purchaser, and deputy manager of a department store. He was interviewed twice by the county organization department before the department subjected him to scrutiny by the masses. The county party committee officially approved his appointment to the deputy directorship of the Bureau of Commerce after learning that the masses unanimously recommended him for that position. This robust and professionally competent comrade has a strong sense of responsibility for his work. After assuming his new position, he has proved that he is capable of handling all problems with equanimity and that he is competent to discharge his duty to the satisfaction of the county party committee, its organization department, and the masses.

Some middle-aged and younger cadres may have shortcomings and may have committed mistakes. These cadres have received warm assistance from various counties and municipalities in Zhaoqing Prefecture which have helped them to sum up their experiences and lessons with patience and meticulous care. Some county party committees and organization departments have even taken preventive measures to help middle-aged and younger cadres avoid making mistakes and committing errors. Bearing in mind the special characteristics of these middle-aged and younger cadres, they have guided these cadres through a difficult trial period marked by vainglory by the desire for marriage and love and for good relationships with families and friends by the requirements for planned parenthood and by lures in terms of money and material comforts. Only in this way we make them grow to maturity in a healthy kind of environment.

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PARTY AND STATE

UNITED FRONT WORK REVIEWED, STRESSED IN FUJIAN

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 82 p 4

[Report: "Carry Forward the Fine Tradition of the Political Consultative Conference, Strive to Do Well in United Front Work; Fourth Session of the Political Consultative Conference Heard We Hongxiang's Speech Yesterday"]

[Text] The fourth session of the fourth provincial political consultative conference convened yesterday. Wu Hongxiang [0124 3163 4382], chairman of the provincial political consultative conference, gave a speech entitled "Carry forward the fine tradition of the people's political consultative conference; advance united front work in the new era."

In his speech, Wu Hongxiang recalled the results of the work of the provincial political consultative conference last year. He said that the work last year was carried out rather actively. The consultation on major matters of our province, the organizing of personages in various circles to study and of invitations to noted scholars to come to teach in our province, the strengthening of relationships with the political consultative conferences of municipalities and counties, the handling of proposals and letters from the people, and the work on literary and historical sources have all been performed relatively well. In particular, the use of small-scale and dispersed conferences and of special topics and the organizing of conference members to keep in close touch with reality, to make tours and inspections, and to suggest ways and means for the four modernizations achieved relatively good results and were welcome. The activities in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution were exceptionally grand. Heartening achievements were also made in positively carrying out the work regarding Taiwan, in vigorously promoting the "three understandings," and in helping relevant departments to implement policies.

To ensure relatively good progress in this year's political consultative conference work, Wu Hongxiang suggested in his speech that, on the basis of actual conditions in our province, we should emphasize the following tasks: 1) We must stress propaganda education on theory and policies on the united front. 2) We must rely on all levels of the political consultative organization to mobilize all social forces and carry out different aspects of front work. 3) We must conscientiously stress the implementation of various policies of the united front, bring all positive factors into play, and serve the construction

of the four modernizations and the cause of peaceful unification of the motherland. 4) We must do a good job of the work of personnel appointment for the political consultative conference. We must stress the appointing of personages of various circles who are politically representative and who are making major contributions to the four modernizations and the cause of peaceful unification of the motherland, especially middle-aged intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity and who are making prominent contributions. 5) We must strongly stress and strengthen the work toward Taiwan. 6) We must strive to do well in the work on national minorities and religions.

Wu Hongxiang strongly pointed out in his speech that in intensely carrying out the above-mentioned tasks, all levels of the political consultative organization must carry forward the fine tradition of the people's political consultative conference and play an even greater role in democratic consultation and supervision as well as in publicizing the importance of the patriotic united front, regulating various internal relationships of the united front, and completing the great undertaking of unifying the motherland. All levels of the political consultative conference must participate positively in the political life of the state, strengthen democratic political consultation, and play a positive role in building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. They must strive to study and implement the 10 principles for economic construction proposed by Premier Zhao. By arranging for council members to make tours and inspections, and by inviting scholars and specialists from inside and outside China to teach, observe, and study in our province, they should do a good job of keeping in contact with our compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, overseas, and Taiwan, and mobilize personages of various circles to suggest ways and means for the four modernizations. Provincial, municipal, and county political consultative organs should conscientiously sum up experiences; enliven the work of all departments; strengthen the building of organization, ideology, and workstyle; and increase the work efficiency of the organs so that they will become the place for persons of various circles and will make even greater contributions to the construction of the four modernizations and to the cause of unifying the motherland.

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PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG LEADERS INSPECT ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP, CIVIL COURTESY WORK

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 82 p 1

[Article: "Guangdong Leading Comrades Inspect 'Nationwide Civil Courtesy Month' Activity Now in Progress"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 March, responsible comrades of the Guangdong provincial and Guangzhou municipal party committees and people's governments, including Ren Zhongyi [0117 0112 1138], Liu Tianfu [0491 3944 1133], Liang Lingguang [2733 7227 0342], Li Jianzhen [2621 1017 4176], Wu Lengxi [0702 0397 6007], Chen Yueping [7115 6390 1627], Xu Shijie [6079 1102 2638], and Lue Peiyuan [5012 1014 0337], paid an extensive visit to the neighborhoods and grassroots units in the Haizhu District of Guangzhou Municipality, where they inspected the results of "nationwide civil courtesy month" activity now in progress. While there, they helped grassroots cadres raise their political consciousness to a new level so that they can conscientiously strengthen their leading and supervisory role in carrying out "nationwide civil courtesy month" activity and in further doing away with "unsanitary habits," "disorder" and "poor performance" through vigorous and successful development of this activity.

Among the first places visited by Ren Zhongyi and the other comrades were Nanhua West Street in Haizhu District and its neighborhood office, praised as one of Guangzhou Municipality's advanced public health units, as well as a day-care nursery, the Ninth Residential Commission, and a number of civilian homes.

Comrade Liu Tianfu even entered a public latrine in Beilong Ward to inspect it. The visitors praised the excellent performance by the ward in the area of environmental sanitation and beautification. After the secretary of the party committee of the neighborhood briefed the visitors on how it has institutionalized public health work as a part of its regular program, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: "Your approach is worthy of emulation by us all. In order to do a good job of cleaning up the environment and practicing civil courtesy, we must strengthen efforts in publicity and education, institute sound systems, keep doing it regularly, and make sanitary practices a part of our habits and customs." Comrade Liu Tianfu said: Newspapers and radio and television stations must publicize good personalities and good deeds, foster good examples, and use them to promote work in other fields.

When Ren Zhongyi and the other comrades arrived in the conference room of the Faculty Building at the Guangzhou No 5 Municipal Middle School, the teachers were in a study session. The visitors then joined the teachers around a table, listening to a report delivered by the principal of the school dealing with the role it has played in developing "nationwide civil courtesy month" activity since its inauguration. Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: You have done a relatively good job in this regard. One must understand that students, who make up a large proportion of our population, can play a very significant role in transforming our social climate if they are given good education in practicing civil courtesy properly. Every school must clean up and beautify not only its classrooms and campus but also the streets in front of it. Each student will have even a greater role to play if he can motivate his family to take part in this activity and if he can introduce good styles of work to his organization after graduation. I hope that you will redouble your efforts in this respect and glorify the activity with new achievements, which we are looking forward to inspecting again during our next visit to this school. Comrade Li Jianzhen used this occasion to compose a poem for the teachers and students of the school; the poem included this passage: "You must pool your wisdom for a common struggle, out of which will come a new outlook for southern China in the months to come." Comrades Liang Lingguang and Wu Lengxi also fervently hoped that the students will strive to learn from the spirit of Lei Feng, do a good job of stiffening school discipline and rectifying the style of learning in school, and cause "nationwide civil courtesy month" activity to develop in depth.

After leaving the No 5 Middle School, Ren Zhongyi and the other comrades arrived at the Haizhu Hotel. Upon entering its dining room, Comrade Ren Zhongyi saw a streamer hanging on the wall which read, "Be Sure To Overcome the 'Cold' Service Attitude." After noticing this, he said to the secretary of the party branch of the hotel: "I hope that you will be serious in overcoming the 'cold' service attitude and will give your guests a feeling of warmth." After seeing the guest-rooms in the hotel, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: "The hotel must turn itself into a home away from home for its guests. It must provide comfort, good food, and an environment in which its guests can enjoy sound sleep, and which will make them feel as if it were their own home."

At 5:30 pm, Comrade Ren Zhongyi and the other comrades arrived at the entrance to the People's Bridge. They then climbed from there to the third-floor balcony of civilian residence 195. When the visitors noticed the traffic congestion at both entrances to the People's Bridge, Comrade Liu Tianfu told the commissioner of the Haizhu District, who stood nearby: "An overhead bridge needs to be built there." The commissioner replied: "Preparations are being made for this purpose." Later, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: "Before the bridge is built, regulations must be enforced to bring order out of that traffic mess.

PARTY AND STATE

PRIDE IN RELATIONS WITH FOREIGNERS ENCOURAGED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Xiao Jiang [4682 3068]: "Man Cannot Do Without Pride"]

[Text] The prominent painter Xu Beihong had a motto: "Man cannot do without pride." These famous words of the artist contain the true meaning of life. In 1919 Xu Beihong studied abroad in Europe. On one occasion a Western student said to him scornfully: "Chinese are benighted. They are born a conquered people, and you will not become useful even if you are sent to heaven for further study and training." These remarks provoked him strongly and compelled him to make an even more determined effort. He always carried a piece of bread and a flask of water when carrying on his artistic pursuits in museums, and would take a whole day each time. A person with noble aspirations is bound to be successful; he ranked first in numerous competition and examinations. In 1924 his oil paintings went on public display and shook the art circles in Paris. The Western student who had once provoked him could not but admit that he was no match for his Chinese competitor. Xu Beihong's activities brought honor to the country and manifested the self-confidence of the Chinese nation.

A new page was turned in history. Today, China has become the focus of the people of the world. Even though our country remains relatively backward, the Chinese nation, which contributed four great inventions, has obtained new life and is relying on its own efforts to create a fine new socialist life. For this we feel a deep sense of pride. Yet it is regrettable that a minority of our compatriots have not pride but obsequiousness. These people become weak as soon as they see tourists with blond hair and blue eyes. Some piteously entreat foreigners for a color photograph, some stretch out their hands to touch the clothes of foreigners, and some even shamelessly and openly beg for cigarettes and other items from foreigners. These actions, which show no integrity, are naturally scorned and despised by the people. Each of our citizens is a member of the Chinese nation and should understand what self-respect, self-importance, and self-regard are. We must be free of submissiveness; we must not be without pride.

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PARTY AND STATE

NEED TO CURB TENDENCY OF CULTIVATING SELFISH TIES STRESSED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 2, 1982 p 23

[Article by Shu Ze [2885 0463]: "The Practice of 'Connections' Must be Stopped"]

[Text] The practice of "building relationships for ulterior motives" is one of the root causes of all the unhealthy tendencies now troubling our party and society. Out of this sweeping tendency have come many unhealthy political and economic practices. This practice of "building relationships for ulterior motives" not only has spread from individual administrative personnel to enterprises and government and mass organizations, but it also has made its influence felt among party organizations and leading cadres.

The special feature of "building relationships for ulterior motives" is the "science of public relations" usually used by some people to fulfill their "public work." No matter what you do, you can get it done without difficulty as soon as you establish such "relationships." Otherwise, you will hit snags at every turn and will be unable to move a single step forward. Generally speaking, all those who are capable of "building such relationships" can always have "something" under their control and can use it to punish people. Usually under their control is political power or money or materials. On the other hand, if you have none of these, you will get nowhere and will disqualify yourself from the privilege of establishing such "relationships."

Specifically, under such "relationships," officials in the sectors of production engaged in cooperation with other sectors and of commodity circulation can control certain amounts of raw materials and capital and can wield their power to make circulation of these [items] to consumers more difficult through the adoption of stiffer regulations--unless they are allowed to "pluck feathers from the wild goose" and to extort and squeeze money from the pockets of the consumers. Certainly they won't let the things that are under their control slip out of their warehouses unless their demands are met. If their demands are not met, they will proceed to cut off all channels of business dealings, thus hampering your normal process of production and business operations. This practice has also made its influence felt among the departments of organization, personnel, administration, public security, and justice, in which some officials have begun to use their authority as a trade, in violation of state policy and the principles of party character, and have learned ways how to reciprocate favors, how to take care of one another, and how to practice the art of mutual benefit.

This form of "relationships" is in effect a tendency favored by some people to sabotage the communist cooperative relations among different units, under the banner of public service and collective interests; it is a tendency that is incompatible with state plans and decrees and with the principles and discipline of our party. Under its influence, the subsequent introduction of unscrupulous bourgeois relationships of private interest and commodity exchange into our socialist system will tend to gravely threaten the development of our country's four modernizations program, jeopardize our party's prestige, and tarnish the brilliant image of our socialist motherland. Meanwhile, under the sway of this indecent form of relationships, some party members and cadres have become contaminated by decadent ways of thinking and indecent styles of work whereby they are not ashamed to seek personal gain at the expense of the public interest, to look for luxuries for personal enjoyment, and even to commit crimes. The broad masses of cadres, who have long expressed their disapproval of this unhealthy tendency of "building relationships for ulterior motives" now sincerely hope that we will take resolute and effective measures to solve this problem as soon as possible.

The Party Central Committee has concentrated great attention on overcoming this unhealthy tendency of "building relationships for ulterior motives" and has taken measures and made efforts to grapple with it. The State Council has issued a "Circular Concerning the Prohibition of Illegal Practices in the Circulation of Commodities." Not long ago, the central Commission for Inspection of Discipline followed this up with another "Circular on Strengthening Party Discipline and Banning the Unhealthy Tendency of 'Building Relationships for Ulterior Motives'." Both circulars emphasize the need to wage resolute struggles against the unhealthy tendency of "building relationships for ulterior motives," urging that no case of this sort should be left unattended, and that as soon as they are detected, all cases should be investigated and prosecuted one by one. [These notices] stipulate that severe punishment must be meted out to those who have persisted in wrongdoing without showing any sign of atonement and who have continued to support this tendency; those who have embezzled public funds and have accepted bribes and money should be ordered to reimburse what they have received, while those who are found guilty of obstructing investigations should be punished in accordance with the provisions of discipline. This unhealthy tendency of "building relationships for ulterior motives" is an obstacle that stands in the way of social development and of our endeavor to uphold the four basic principles, and therefore it should be eliminated. All our Communist Party members must foster lofty ideals, bear in mind the overall situation of the country and the destiny and future of our party, never retreat from the firm position of placing the interests of the party and the people above all else, and raise their political consciousness to a new level. They must strive to overcome all ideological obstacles, set a good example for others to follow, wage a heroic struggle, and display determination to curb this unhealthy tendency of "building relationships for ulterior motives" as a necessary contribution to the building of a new type of communist social lifestyle in which all people and units will be able to enjoy disinterested relationships of close cooperation, unity, and mutual assistance.

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